

Cypress pine on duplex soils



Landform	Undulating country.
Woody vegetation	Cypress pine, poplar box, silver-leaved and /or narrow-leaved ironbark, bullock, false sandalwood.
Expected pasture composition	<i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.</i>
Preferred	Silky umbrella grass, black speargrass, hairy panic, buffel grass*.
Intermediate	Pitted bluegrass, barbwire grass, curly windmill grass, purple lovegrass.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses (many-headed, Jericho, purple).
Legumes	Glycine pea, native indigo.
Suitable sown pastures	Rhodes grass, digit grass, tall finger grass, buffel grass, serradella, Wynn cassia, fine stem stylo.
Introduced weeds	Mother-of-millions, African lovegrass.
Soils	Soils are texture contrast with sandy surfaces over yellow-brown or red subsoils.
Description	Surface: Soft sandy loam; Surface texture: sand to loamy sand; Subsoil texture: light to medium clay.
Water availability	Very low.
Rooting depth	Depends on depth of surface soils (0.3–1 m).
Fertility	Low to very low total nitrogen; medium phosphorus.
Salinity	Low

Sodicity

Sodic subsoils.

pH

Surface is medium acid to neutral, neutral subsoils.

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day

Median annual rainfall 546 – 561 mm

Pasture type	Median tree cover (TBA m ² /ha) (FPC %)	Median annual pasture growth (DM kg/ha)	Safe annual utilisation pasture growth (%)	LTCC (ha/AE)
Native species	0 TBA/FPC	1940 - 1960	15%	10
	12 TBA 30 FPC	920 - 940	15%	21
Sown			20%	

Enterprise

Breeding

Land use and management recommendations

- Major use is state forest and apiculture.
- There are some low intensity grazing leases on native pastures in state forests.
- Not suitable for farming.
- Maintain surface cover to minimise erosion.

Land use limitations

- Low levels of most nutrients, particularly nitrogen, and very low levels of available water in the shallower surface soils.
- Subsoils are poorly structured and sodic.
- Dense stands of broad-leaved plants (mulga fern, pimelea, pigweed) may limit pasture growth, productivity and be toxic to stock.

Conservation features and related management

- Habitat for rare and threatened fauna including the pink cockatoo, woma python, golden-tailed gecko and little pied bat.
- Many species are found in these areas including birds (e.g. red-tailed black cockatoo, babblers, treecreepers, lorikeets, white-winged triller, speckled warbler); and reptiles (ground-dwelling and tree-living geckoes, litter skinks, burrowing skinks, small nocturnal red-naped and Dwyer's snakes).
- Timber harvesting, by removing the oldest and largest trees, can alter the structure and habitat of these woodlands.
- The distribution and abundance of cypress pine may reflect fire history as regular burning prevents regeneration of this species.
- Use of fire could assist in controlling woody weeds and enhance productivity of the land zone.

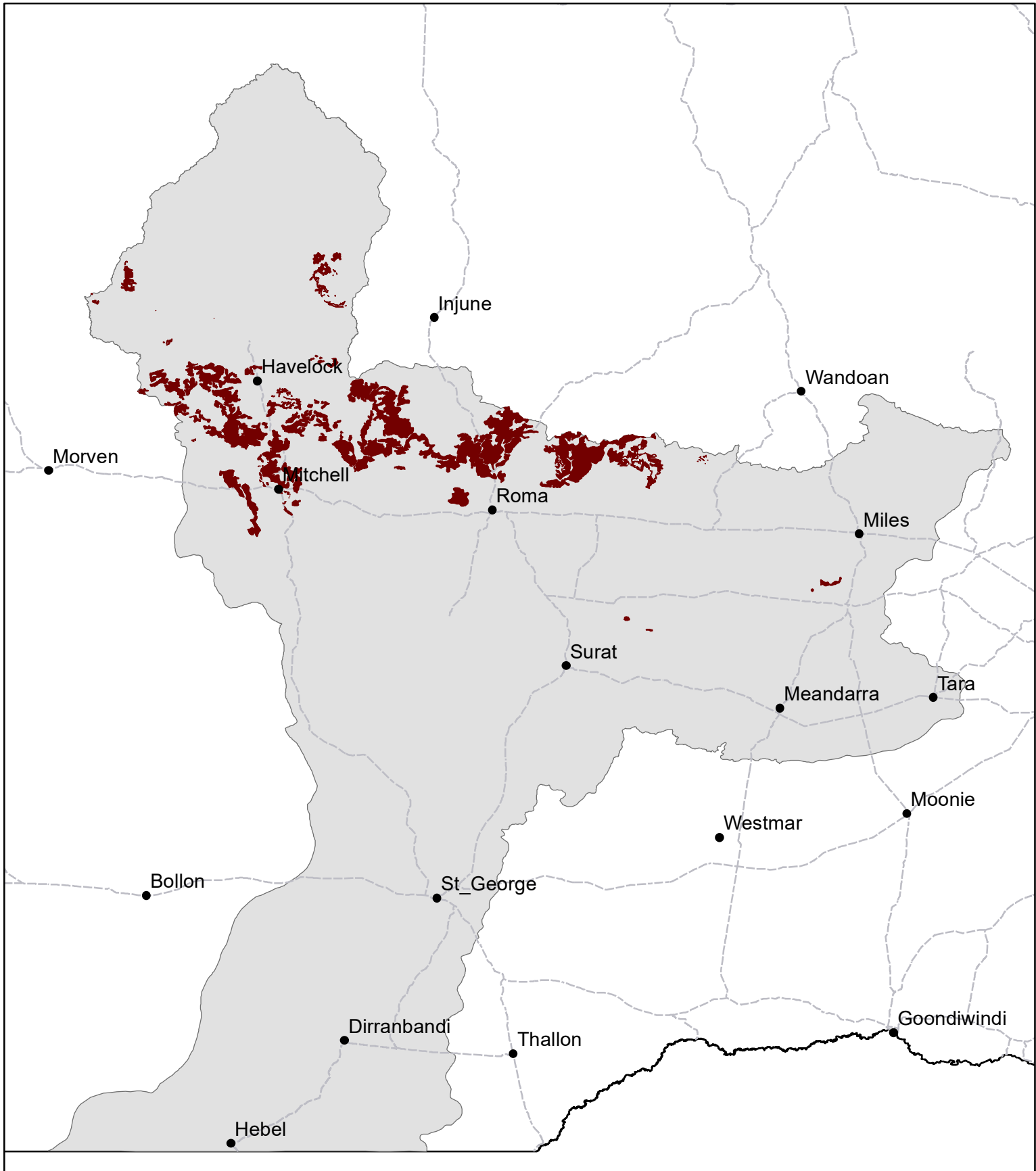
Regional Ecosystems

6.3.17, 6.5.17, 11.5.20, 11.5.5, 11.5.5a, 11.10.11, 11.10.11a.

Land units; Map units; Land resource areas, Soil associations

Land Units (Galloway *et al* 1974) 8, 29, 30; Map Units (DPI 1984) 19b; LRA, Soil Associations (DPI 1996) Cypress Pine Sands 3b; LRA (DPI 1987) 9 - Yuleba.

MB07 Cypress pine on duplex soils



Area of land type in region: 3%
Median rainfall (region): 400 – 615 mm
Average rainfall (region): 438 – 630 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 48%
Median FPC: 30%
Median TBA: 12 m²/ha



**Queensland
Government**